

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, and 17 are now pending in the application. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103**

1. Claims 1, 3, and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 56-20927 (JP'927) in view of Burrell et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,680,192) and Hayakawa et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,172,732 B1). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 has been amended to call for a plurality of second substrate terminals electrically connected to said first input terminals and extended linearly toward the second edge of said second substrate. Claim 1 has also been amended to call for the first substrate terminals and the second substrate terminals to be electrically connected to each other with said conductive material and a conductive area. Lastly, claim 1 has been amended to call for the oblique portion of the second electrode pattern to overlap an extension of the conductive area.

The claimed liquid crystal display has features in that the plurality of first substrate terminals extend linearly toward a second edge of the first substrate opposing the first edge, and a plurality of second substrate terminals that extend linearly toward the second edge of the second substrate. Moreover, the claimed liquid crystal display has a feature in that the first substrate terminals and the second substrate terminals are electrically connected to each other with a conductive material in a conductive area. Lastly, the claimed liquid crystal display has features in that the oblique portion of the

second electrode pattern overlaps an extension of the conductive area. As such, the claimed invention has an advantage in that conduction between the substrates is very reliable. Additionally, the first substrate terminals and the second substrate terminals are electrically connected to each other in a conductive area. In this manner, the claimed invention enables the second electrode pattern to be wired without any inhibition of conduction between the substrates.

Furthermore, the extension of a conductive area is a space where sealing material is located. The oblique portion of the second electrode pattern overlaps an extension of this conductive area so that the oblique portion of the second electrode pattern can be made with an even narrower width than the prior art. In contrast, as shown in Figure 3 of Burrell, the common contact pads 42 and the segment contact pads 44 extend linearly in Burrell such that the oblique portion 106 does not overlap any portion of the conductive area 25. Moreover, Hayakawa does not even disclose conduction between the substrates. Accordingly, it would not have been obvious to modify the display of JP '927 with the teachings of Burrell and Hayakawa to arrive at the claimed invention. The claimed invention, therefore, would not have been obvious.

2. Claims 4 and 6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 56-20927 (JP' 927) in view of Burrell et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,680,192) and Hayakawa et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,172,732 B1) as applied to claims 1 and 3 above and further in view of Kobayashi (U.S. Pat. No. 5,959,713) and JP 06-075240 A (JP'240). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 4 has been amended in a similar manner as claim 1, above. That is, claim 4 has been amended to recite that the second substrate terminals for conduction

between the substrates extend linearly towards a second edge of the second substrate. Further, the first substrate terminals and second substrate terminals are electrically connected to each other by a conductive material sandwiched between the first substrate and second substrate in a connective area. Lastly, an oblique portion of the second electrode pattern overlaps an extension of the conductive area.

As stated above, Burrell teaches a structure where the contact pads 42 or segment pads 44 are linear such that the oblique portion 106 does not overlap the conductive area 25. Further, Hayakawa fails to even teach conduction between the substrates. Because the structure of the claimed invention is neither taught nor suggested by JP '927, Burrell, Hayakawa, or Kobayashi, either singularly or in combination, the claimed invention would not have been obvious.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully requested.

## CONCLUSION

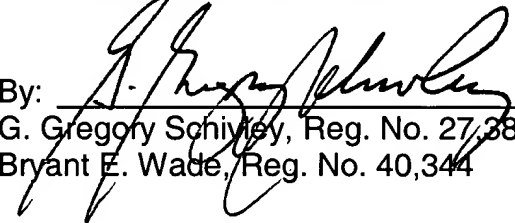
It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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